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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 23RD, 1906.

We have had several contributions referring to the dispute between the French Government and the Church, and are therefore not sure to which our correspondent's letter published to-day may be intended to refer. It is quite certain, however, that nothing has appeared in this journal to deserve the severe expressions which our correspondent, in defence as he thinks of something very precious and dear, has permitted himself to make. There has been no deliberate suppression of truth although we are always prepared to admit the possibility of overlooking or failing to recognise it. There has been no suggestion of the false, either; although again the possibility of maintaining the false is always present in the case of those who ardently champion what they believe to be the true. Our correspondent's phrase of "fierce, unmeaning bitterness" appears to be self-contradictory, for surely it would be unnatural to be bitter without meaning; and the word "fierce" turns away the likelihood that by "unmeaning" he meant the gracious word, "unintentional." For keenly as we sympathise with his very natural feeling in the matter, his excessive and almost laudable feeling, there is no overlooking the fact that our correspondent's letter is indeed a fiercely bitter one, thoroughly typical of the sentiment crystallized in the phrase *odium theologicum*. We sincerely regret this, and are anxious to avoid augmenting such undesirable feelings; but it is obvious that any refusal

to grant the publicity he asks for would be misunderstood by him. Now we do not need to remind our correspondent that some "truths" cease to be truths the moment they become subjects of argument. Matters of faith are not to be contaminated by logic; they have nothing to do with logic; nor logic with them. It is the burning of the faith that is in him that has betrayed our revered correspondent into illogicalities; and we will deal with them, and not with the absence of charity and tolerance that in calmer moments we trust such gentlemen to produce. We suspect it was really our own humble attempt to prepare for Far Eastern readers an intelligible summary of the history of the trouble, that was then figuring largely in our telegraphic news, that has caused him pain and indignation. We did, certainly, going as far back as our memory permitted, mention on September 1st the Papal protest against President Loubet's visit to the KING OF ITALY in 1904 as the first visible sign of the trouble. In good faith we enumerated succeeding events which we regarded as facts of ascertainable history; and we were genuinely shocked at the Encyclical which caused such a painful sensation all over the world. Remembering the keenness of our disapproval at that time, we can now look back with easy conscience to the comparatively moderate tone in which it found expression; and we assume in the absence of any criticism other than the present letter that our effort to avoid unduly wounding the feelings of members of the Church in China was noted and appreciated. We did not know then that His Holiness, when publishing that very inconsistent and improper Encyclical, had been misled by his Secretary of State, M. VIEUX, who is now alleged to have suppressed facts which would have materially affected the Pope's attitude toward this momentous question. The French Bishops were not unanimous as suggested in that defiant and stifling Encyclical. By a majority of twenty-two, on May 31st, they declined in favour of a policy of conciliation, of making terms with the French Government. That was kept from His Holiness; the Encyclical was issued with a contrary understanding; and though against their better judgment, the French Bishops are loyal enough to stand by it. Our correspondent declares that the facts presented by us as causes cannot be causes "if the true causes are to be sought and found in genuine facts anterior to the occurrence" of those mentioned. If we had insisted on one being the first cause, and a previous cause were discovered, he would, of course, be right. But such a method would be endless; the human intellect vainly searches for absolute first causes; and is satisfied with going as far back as it can. In war, or in divorce (a more suitable parallel) there are innumerable little sources of dissatisfaction, but the crisis is usually attributed to some salient, overt, ground of offence. Our correspondent's anterior causes do not appeal to us as the "conclusive evidence," he seems to think they are; certainly we are unable to accept the fifth paragraph as a fair record of the "evidence" of M. COMBES. Were it not that our correspondent's use of terms like "brutalities, humiliations, half-truths, suggestions of the law" and so on, is before us as an example of what to avoid, we might with regard to the quotation from the *Saturday Review* let slip some such word as "hoax." Our respected correspondent, who is sure to regret his letter when he sees it in print, will excuse us for suggesting that he is as unable to appraise the value of the *Saturday Review's* opinions as he was to appraise ours. There is, as we see things, no question of insisting on "subservience in matters spiritual to an atheistic state." It is an impossibility. The spirit cannot be subservient, as our friend knows. The whole question is a question of matters temporal; and in France as in China, it is the one fault of the Church concerned that it has consistently failed to observe the proper distinction. It is patently reluctant to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and so long as it persists in that unwillingness—the unwillingness of "the young man who had great possessions"—we see no prospect of peace in either China or France. It is to the general recognition of this fact that "English sympathy is generally on the anti-Christian side"; and it is because English opinion considers this clinging to temporal things un-Christian that it is anti-Catholic and pro-France. With all proper deference to our correspondent, and with a lively hope that reflection and this answer will convince him he has gone too far, we might stop here. But the temptation must be yielded to, first,

to direct his and the *Saturday Review's* re-consideration to the line accusing Englishmen generally of being illogical, absurd, and irrelevant. That was an amusingly unfortunate remark to make, in the circumstances.

The "Perseverance" has been raised and brought to Samshipo.

The British steamer *Cyprus*, which arrived here yesterday from Calcutta with 4,455 tons of coal, reports having lost one of the crew on the voyage.

The steamers *Mauwau* from Sandakan, and *Mafoo* from Shanghai, experienced a strong north easterly monsoon on their voyage to Hongkong, which terminated yesterday.

"The talk about there being no ten commandments east of Suez is all humbug." This was one of the remarks of the Rev. C. H. Rickling when addressing the Volunteers on Sunday morning.

A Chinaman was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz for kidnapping a girl from her parents at West Point and taking her to Canton, afterwards selling her into a house of ill fame. She was traced through the intervention of a man to whom she told her story.

At Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale rooms yesterday the piece of land containing 23,400 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Island Lot No. 1309, together with all the buildings thereon, was offered for sale by public auction and knocked down to Mr. P. W. Chee for \$27,800. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master acted for the mortgagees.

It is understood that there will be a change in the governorship of Macao at the end of the current year, when H.E. Senhor Montenegro will be replaced by Captain Pedro de Azevedo Coutinho, a Portuguese naval officer. Rear-Admiral Alex. Branco, the harbour master of Macao, has also been relieved from his post, and will be succeeded by Captain Francisco Diogo de Sá.

Mr. Mijoshi Arikawa, Japanese Consul-General in London, has left London for Mexico, where he has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Arikawa has lived ten years in London, with a short break for a home visit four years ago, and is well known, especially by those interested in Japanese railways, with which he was formerly concerned.

Fred Gould, a private in the 83rd Company, R.G.A., was yesterday sentenced by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing as bailee a gold chain and locket value £12, the property of Edward Hoffmann, living at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Complainant gave the article as defendant to pawn for him, but as he did not return the pawns were informed, with the result that Sergeant Lee arrested him.

The Harkow Water Works has been a subject which has lately received much discussion among the mercantile community there. There have been many attempts, says the *Daily News* to secure a permit from His Excellency the Viceroy for permission to construct water works for the city, Wuchang, and the Foreign settlement of Hankow; but although he is supposed to be progressive we consider that H.E. is one of the most obstinate men in the world. He cannot furnish sufficient funds for the purpose, nor will he allow foreigners to have the privilege to come forward and do the needful. We understand however that there is some scheme put forward to which his Excellency Chang Chih T'ang has given his assent. It is about time.

The *Shanghai Daily News* says:—At the request of the British Consul we insert the following notice for the information of the Public: With the object of giving every possible facility to foreigners who, during the late war between Japan and Russia, have left immovable property behind in districts within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Kwangtung, it has been decided by the Japanese Government that applications for the establishment of rights in connection with such property may be made to the Japanese Foreign Office through the medium of the Official Representative in Japan of the applicants' country, without necessitating a visit by the owner or his agent. All applications are to be accompanied by documentary proof giving a list of the property, its nature, quantity and the date. It is stated that the application should be in Japanese, but when absolutely necessary it may be made out in English or French.

The Admiralty, in a circular letter, state that they have had under consideration the question of providing for the cost of hospitality which from time to time it may be necessary to offer to ships or squadrons of foreign naval Powers in circumstances where the entertainments are invested with an international character, and go beyond the casual entertainment of foreign naval officers by officers of his Majesty's ships. In the latter case hospitality is recognized as a reciprocal duty, but in the former their Lordships desire that officers belonging to his Majesty's Fleet should not be called upon to contribute to the entertainments from their private resources. Foreign ships and squadrons, their Lordships state, should be received in a manner befitting the national prestige, but expenses are to be kept within reasonable bounds, and estimates, when it is proposed to give such entertainments, are to be submitted by the Commander-in-Chief or senior naval officer to the Admiralty.

The Hamburg-America Line's "proposed sailings" for 1906-07 are now published, and those interested should procure copies. There are new features in the European programme. We have also to thank the local office for a copy of the *Hamburg American Gazette*.

A message from Simla, dated Sept. 20th, said: Meetings at various Mohamadan centres are electing distinguished representatives to present the address to the Viceroy on October 1st. Thirty-six delegates will proceed to Simla and the address will cover all points connected with Mohamadan disabilities and with the present political position of the community. The draft of the address was approved at a recent meeting at Lucknow. No such representative deputation was ever before formed to wait on the Viceroy. A deep but quiet interest is shown in the movement by Mohameds generally.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building in Peking is described by the *Peking Pioneer* as being large enough to accommodate two or three firms as well as the Bank folk. The Bank will occupy the ground floor, while on the next two floors there are two full sets of offices on each, for all of which there have been applications already. The building faces on Beach and Downing Streets and is surrounded by a large dome on the corner, the top of which is a hundred and twenty feet from the ground. From the sea the huge dome makes quite an imposing landmark and greatly adds to the appearance of the town. All the floors, door, windows and woodwork generally are good, solid teak. The block cost a quarter of a million dollars.

A veritable contemporary observes that the damage to spinning-mills in Japan by fire amounts to about ¥70,000 per annum, taking the average for the past 20 years. Against this the spinning-companies pay ¥490,000 annually in the form of fire insurance premiums, ¥30,000 being clear profit for the insurance companies. The latter show a marked disinclination to accept risk against damage caused by earthquake, and have not yet made any reply to an application on the subject recently made by companies. The latter have under consideration a plan to organise a mutual insurance scheme against fire and earthquake. In ten years it is estimated that ample funds will be accumulated out of the premiums now paid by them to insurance companies. Any losses incurred before sufficient funds have been accumulated will be borne equally by all the spinning-companies. This proposal will be considered by a general meeting of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association shortly.

A recent visitor to the Crystal Palace was surprised to find that the Gray collection of Chinese art had been removed from the Chinese court, presumably to make room for some side show. He says: After a prolonged search, I discovered portions of the collection in two obscure galleries and was informed that the remainder had been stowed away in cellars. The portion which is on view is in a sad plight—the show cases are dirty, vases are detached from their carved stands and in some cases broken, articles of carved ivory, jade, porcelain, and metal are mixed up in an indiscriminate manner, and there are no labels giving information as to the exhibits. The collection, which contains some highly interesting and valuable articles, was, I believe, formed by the late Archbishop Gray, when in Canton, and he very generously lent it to the Palace in the hope that it might interest and instruct the public, and since his death I understand his widow has very kindly continued the loan. Of course, under the existing circumstances, the object of the lender is entirely defeated, and I cannot believe that she is aware of the circumstances. I feel sure that, in these days when increasing interest is being taken by the public in art, if the collection were properly arranged and labelled it would command the attention it deserves.

SHIPPING COMPETITION.

The keen competition on the Hongkong-Bangkok run is evidently to be maintained, for we learn that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have renewed the charters of the *Chidaro*, *Prometheus*, and *Proetus*, and in addition have chartered the *Wryfar*. All the charters are for six months.

THE "YING FAT" RAISED.

The launch *Ying Fat*, which travelled between Hongkong and Samshipo and which foundered during the memorable typhoon of last month, was located south of Stonecutters and was raised on Saturday, when 83 bodies were found in her. These were taken by the Tang Wai Hospital officials on shore and buried. The launch had about 180 passengers on board when she sank. Other five bodies were discovered on Sunday.

THE "MANCHURIA."

ESTIMATED COST OF SALVAGE.

A telegram from Honolulu to America dated September 17th stated that it had not then been decided whether the "Manchuria" should be towed to San Francisco or whether she should proceed under her own steam. If she is towed it will probably be necessary to send for tug. It is reported that her propeller is badly damaged, and that her rudder is useless. It is stated that the cost of saving the "Manchuria" will amount to more than half a million dollars. One hundred thousand dollars worth of tackle was left at the bottom of the ocean. Litigation over salvage has been avoided by definite agreements with all steamers that participated.

Literary men do not write letters, if they have a good idea they keep it, and make copy of it, and a friend can read it much more easily in print than in the handwriting of many literary men.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI JEWEL ROBBERY.

SHANGHAI, October 22nd.
The trial of the men concerned in the sensational jewel robbery in Shanghai took place to-day. Ellaby, Rosser, and Castro pleaded guilty, but the sentences were postponed. Killen was acquitted.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

LONDON, October 22nd.
The Spanish Government have sent a note to the Vatican denouncing the concordat.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, October 22nd.
Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

SELNEY ABBEY.

LONDON, October 22nd.
Selney Abbey has been destroyed by fire.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE PARLIAMENTARIAN.

LONDON, October 22nd.
Colonel Sanderson is dead.
Deceased was the leader of the Ulster party in the House of Commons and was a prominent Orangeman.

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, October 20th.
The increase of the Bank rate of discount to 6% is due to fresh withdrawals of £200,000 for Egypt, and to the expectation of other large withdrawals.

CYCLONE IN HAVANA.

LONDON, October 20th.
Ninety-four natives and sixteen foreign residents have been killed by a cyclone in Havana, and damage done to the extent of \$2,000,000.

FRANCE.

LONDON, October 20th.
The French Cabinet has resigned collectively.

CLERKS' HOURS.

AN GERMAN ON "THE EXCESSIVELY LUXURIOUS ENGLISH."
The discussion in German commercial circles regarding the respective merits of the English and German arrangements of working hours in offices is being carried on with great animation. In spite of a very general desire to adopt the English system of ceasing work in the evening, German merchants that their prosperity would be undermined if their clerks ceased to work until eight or nine o'clock in the evening. So far as can be ascertained, Hamburg is the only German town in which English office hours have been generally adopted. One of the numerous letters written to the newspapers on this subject contains the following interesting passage:—

"Permit me to protest against this undisciplined German for Anglophobia the whole trend of German life. We copy the English in dress, and we try to copy their manners, but let us retain our own hours of work.
"One of our great advantages in competition with England in the markets of the world has been our superior application and industry. We have gained because we have been willing to work twelve hours when our English competitors only work eight hours. We have gained because we have devoted to persistent labour that time which the excessively luxurious English young men of the present day devote to sports and pastimes.
"Let us protect our fatherland from these pernicious English innovations which can only end in our discomfiture and ruin, and let us maintain the good old healthy business system of our fathers."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 22nd at 11.30 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over Japan and the Loochows; and risen elsewhere, particularly over Formosa. The typhoon has passed over Meimo Sima, and is now moving towards N.E. and approaching the Loochows.
The area of high pressure remains over the continent to the North of the Yangtse. N. and N.E. gales will continue over the E. coast of China and the Eastern Sea, and strong N. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
N. winds, fresh or strong; S.W. N. winds, strong.
Formosa Channel... N. winds, fresh or strong; S.W. N. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook... Same as No. 2.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 2.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, October 22nd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

THE COST OF TREE PLANTING.
The case was concluded in which Wong Wan and Wong Luk claimed from Yu Wo kai the sum of \$804.85 for the planting of 17 trees in the New Territory.

Mr. J. H. Gardner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for defendant.

His Lordship said, on the conclusion of the evidence, that he was perfectly satisfied no planting or sowing had been done by plaintiffs, although a number of pits had been dug. As they did no planting they should get something less than the contract price of the work.

Mr. Gardner said that having regard to all the circumstances, and the delay caused the plaintiffs, he would ask for the full contract price—11 cash per furlong.

His Lordship—You have my views and it is for you, gentlemen, to decide.
Mr. Gardner—It is for your Lordship to decide.

His Lordship—I can decide straight off, but I wanted to give you an opportunity of coming to terms.
Mr. Gardner—Well, my Lord, I consent to judgment.

His Lordship said he would fix the price at three cash per furlong.

Mr. Gardner—But the defendant made it impossible for us to fulfil our obligations.

His Lordship—That is what you say.

Mr. Gardner—And Mr. Dunn said the same in his evidence.

His Lordship—I will give judgment at eight cash per furlong for 666 feet, and three cash per furlong for the balance of 105,000 feet. All this trouble has been brought about among themselves. The contractor got 21 cents from the Government, and sub-contractors have been let until the last man got eleven cents, at which price it seems he has been let in.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

Following the "sing song" of Sunday night, the Volunteers rose to serious business yesterday morning, when practice with the fifteen pounders at a moving target was commenced. Though the target was not much damaged, the shooting was not too bad for a start. A fierce wind, almost of typhoon force, blew throughout the night, and early morning found most of the men shivering under the "could could blast." No need to discard jackets yesterday morning, and the announcement of the commandant that those not on the guns could return for their great coats was promptly taken advantage of. In the afternoon there was a rehearsal for the king's birthday parade.

The boys from the Kowloon British School formed an interesting feature of the camp scenes during the week-end. The khaki-clad figures, though small, were nevertheless conspicuous, and the youths appreciated the attention bestowed on them. They are very good at signalling.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the highest scores in the Pool Competition at 200 yards held at the King's Park Range on Saturday and Sunday the 20th and 21st October.

A. Jenkins	65 + 4 = 69
L. G. Bird	37 + 10 = 47
W. Chatham	47 + 20 = 67
J. C. Gov	60 scratch = 66
J. C. Pater	69 + 14 = 83
H. W. Bird	59 + 14 = 73
A. G. Worthington	48 + 16 = 64
P. P. J. Woodhouse	56 + 6 = 62
E. W. Terry	48 + 14 = 62
G. H. Wakeman	55 + 6 = 61
D. Willis	49 + 12 = 61
E. J. Grist	45 + 16 = 61
J. H. Pidgeon	60 scratch = 60
A. W. J. ...	51 + 8 = 59
R. M. Baskin	43 + 16 = 59
W. B. S. Moore	44 + 14 = 58
W. H. T. Davis	51 + 6 = 57
W. Boyce	49 + 8 = 57
H. T. Richardson	43 + 14 = 57
W. H. Donald	41 + 16 = 57
Sir Francis Piggott	51 + 4 = 55
W. G. Stackwood	54 scratch = 54
A. Ritchie	44 + 10 = 54
T. P. Cochrane	40 + 14 = 54
Dr. Evan Jones	43 + 10 = 53
J. Hutchings	43 + 20 = 63
A. Bloyer	37 + 14 = 51
J. MacCabin	36 + 14 = 50
A. Gibson	36 + 12 = 48
W. Goodfellow	33 + 14 = 47
L. Plummer	51 + 16 = 67

ALL NATIONS' HIGH SCHOOL GRADED COLLEGE.

The Kowloon Grammar School has been a popular educational institution in the past, and now, under its new principal and new name it should be a flourishing school. The prospectus for 1906 has just been published, and we have received a copy. The new Head is Mr. F. L. Clyde, a graduate of the University of Toronto and a pedagogue of considerable experience, while associated with him are teachers who have practically devoted their life to the work of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." The motto of the school is "Step by step we reach the height," and it is pointed out in the prospectus that if the different subjects of the Primary Department be closely examined it will be noticed that even at any early age the pupil commences to rise step by step—slowly, but practically. Not with great strides which will plunge him or her into Euclid, Physics, etc., before they have finished the simple rules of arithmetic, but with steps in knowledge which are practical and will be of use in after years. The subjects included in the curriculum are numerous, while the scale of fees is reasonable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRENCH STATE AND CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

St. Joseph Church.

Shanghai, October 18th, 1906.

SIR,—A friend has put into my hand a typed copy of a communication which appears in your issue of 1st Sept. last. In the mixture of *Supplé* to *Veri suggestio falsi* and sheer unmeaning bitterness which the contribution in question contains it is somewhat difficult to clearly settle what it is precisely which your contributor proposes to establish.

From reading and re-reading said contribution one idea clearly emerges (whether it is your contributor's chief one or not I don't know) and it is:—your contributor assigns as the adequate and exclusive cause of the recent legislation in France against the Church (1) the fact of the Pope's objection to Loubet's visit to the King of Italy, (2) the ordering of two Bishops with republican sympathies to resign and repair to Rome for disciplinary purposes.

These two facts (alleged merely or real) cannot in any sense be the cause of the legislation in question, if the true causes can be sought, and found in genuine facts anterior to the occurrence of either or both the alleged ones. These causes reduce to one, viz, the intention of leading French Legislators to introduce measures with a view to Separation as it now exists. This intention is a fact and I shall now call witnesses.

The first witness is Waldeck-Rousseau, who in a speech to the French Chamber, December 7th, 1899, opposed as Premier a motion for Separation only on the ground that the time had not yet come. Personally he declared himself in favor of it. The religious bodies must first be dealt with etc. etc.

The next witness is Combes, who in the Senate, March 21st, 1903, declared himself and all his colleagues and the whole Republican party in favor of Separation, but the public mind must be prepared and the odium of Separation must not be allowed to attach to the party but must be cast on the Catholic clergy.

Does your contributor require any more conclusive evidence that he is wildly and absurdly wrong in his contention?

His implication that the Republican sympathies of "Bishops ordered to Rome" had something to do with their trouble with the Pope is equally wildly and absurdly imaginary. Let him read in this connection the speech of M. Combes, Minister of the Interior, delivered in June, 1893, the letter of Leo XIII, 16th Feb. 1893, with whose policy that of the present Pope is in this matter in absolute accord and in perfect continuity.

For the sake of our common English language, that it is not a mere vehicle of brutality, baseness, half-truths, suggestions of the low, but may be the noble expression of noble thoughts and convey a sympathy as delicate and pure as any other language written or spoken, I will include in this letter (which I ask you to publish) an extract from the *Saturday Review*, August 18th, which is at the same time a traversing of the whole position of your contributor and sets in their true Orientation the impertinences and irrelevances of the same.

"If" speaking of the want of sympathy of English journalists generally with the Pope and criticisms often unjust of the same on the Pope's action, "justification" were needed for these criticisms upon it. When professing French Catholics insist on subservience in matters spiritual to an atheistic State it is time for a protest against their cowardice. The Encyclical, the bravest thing in truth that has come from France from the Vatican since the day when Pius XI. hurled the "civil constitution" of the clergy in the face of the men of the First Revolution should herald the dawn of a new era for the annals of French Catholicism. This conception of associations of laymen, for ecclesiastical purposes responsible to a Council of State and independent of the Bishop is absolutely untheistic. We have said that the principle of the association is untheistic; no small proportion of Protestants would repudiate it as anti-Christian. Strange as it may seem to the ordinary Protestant the Pope is to-day fighting with far better justification and far greater moderation the very war that Chalmers and the other founders of the Free Kirk waged in Scotland sixty years ago for the "Crown Rights of Christ." Such associations as the law proposes are intolerable and the Pope wisely refuses to consider any scheme for the modification. At the same time the Pope gives the French Government to understand that on certain terms an understanding is possible. As we read the Encyclical it does not seem that the Pope makes any impossible demands. All that the French State need do is to arrange with the Pope for a concession to the French Church or a similar status to that which Mr. Gladstone allowed the Irish Church at the time of its disestablishment. On these terms it seems there may be peace in France; if they are refused the responsibilities of the disturbance and sorrow that may follow will rest solely on the Republic. Not the least melancholy feature in this unhappy story is the fact that English sympathy is generally on the anti-Christian side. As a fact the Pope is in every way the injured party and in this case the cause for which he is fighting is the cause of Christianity. The men who rule France to-day make no concealment of their hatred and contempt for Christianity and its Founder. . . .

Were Englishmen a little more logical they would see the absurdity of allowing an absolutely irrelevant fact to affect their judgment of the struggle between Church and State in France. There is no question here of differences between Anglicanism and Romanism or indeed between Romanism and Protestantism. The Pope in this matter is fighting the battle of Christendom.

I shall have this inserted in the Shanghai papers I am,

Yours, etc.,

M. E. COLMAN, A.J.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 14th.

HEAVY TAXATION.

If confession is good for the soul, it is not always good for the pocket. M. Poincaré, the Minister of Finance, has just reminded his countrymen that they will have to pay fresh taxes from the beginning of January next, as the municipal budget of the present year does not balance. It is as well to be candid. No nation is so heavily taxed as France; the more the people pay the more they have to pay. The fresh demand for more money is certain to cause trouble, as the French are sick and tired of being drained of their hard earnings. It is all pay in France as every resident can prove; your hand is everlastingly in your pocket, yet "they want more." Since 1900, when budgetary difficulties began in connection with the reductions of alcoholic drinks, all sorts of efforts have been made in trying to endeavour to reduce expenses on the part of the municipality, but the Government has increased those difficulties tenfold with the new old-age pensions scheme. This will cost between seven and thirteen millions of francs a year, hence why fresh sources of revenue must be discovered to meet the outlay? Nor is this all, for the new Law of the weekly rest will cost about a million for the salaries of the inspectors who are to supervise its application. From January 1907, Parisians are likely to hear their own record; they are already the most taxed city of the whole French people while Frenchmen in general are the most taxed mortals on earth. There will soon come a time when the French will strictly refuse to conform to the demand for more money on the part of Ministers of Finance. They are getting more and more dissatisfied; true, they are acknowledged to be an extremely frugal people, but to part with their savings because the Budget is always weak is enough to try the patience of a saint, and cause the smallest worm to turn when tread on.

A LADY COMMISSIONER.

Madame Camille du Gast, one of the most talented women in France, has just left for Morocco via Algiers and Oran entrusted with an official mission by the French Government to study certain questions affecting Morocco. The distinguished lady, who is a famous and intrepid voyager, sportsman and balloonist, has every reason to be proud of the honour conferred upon her, for she is the first Frenchwoman ever to have been given such a task. She may be said to be a *persona grata* wherever she goes; it is not so long ago that the Sultan of Morocco and the Pretender welcomed and offered to marry her. The numerous brigands that abound in that part of Northern Africa respect her and would not think of hurting a hair of her head. She is a first-class globe-trotter, has been almost everywhere, and on more than one occasion been a source of invaluable help to science. Mme du Gast's visit to Morocco this time is chiefly an agricultural one; she has been commissioned by the Government to buy extensive tracts of land and start model farms. Before leaving Paris, the Minister of Agriculture to whom she is to report on the scheme, handed a letter instructing all French officials to give her every assistance in their power. It is no secret that Mme du Gast has done many things that few men do, including camel-riding, in the desert, ballooning, and big game shooting, in which arts she is a past mistress. Her first report will be read with intense interest; that she will be entirely successful in her mission everyone here feels confident.

CLEMENTEAUX.

M. Clémenceau, the Minister of the Interior, who has just returned from his visit to Berlin, is considerably surprised at the amount of fuss made during his absence by his countrymen, because he chose to pay a flying visit to the German capital. While so positively declaring that he went to Berlin "on business," others persist in ridiculing the idea. It may mean much, or little, or nothing; but its meaning, if any, will certainly not be known before M. Clémenceau himself chooses to declare it. The speculation indulged in causes the Home Minister to smile. The French have made mountains out of mole-hills from the visit. Though M. Georges Clémenceau has many enemies in France, he is not the least the most striking personality in political Europe now that Bismarck and Gladstone have passed away. He is a born journalist and doctor and is the proprietor of *La Justice*, which paper is conducted in an admirable manner. The Home Minister has always had an intellect like the blade of a razor, and a will as hard as the granite cliffs of his native coast; he was born in Brittany 65 years ago. His name expresses his nature. Far from being unkempt, he is a man of keen and quick sympathies, distinguished by a Castilian courtesy. If he has millions of enemies, he can boast that he has no personal foes. When nineteen he was sentenced to six months' hard labour for shouting "Vive la République!" at the foot of the Bastille column on a Friday. On his release he went to America, where he maintained himself as a teacher of literary history in English. M. Clémenceau is a first-class English scholar. In his own language he is the most powerful of living orators, so much so, that he once scored an unique triumph in that capacity. He has been all his life a sad sufferer from liver complaint, hence his object in going to Carlsbad a few weeks ago, taking Berlin on his home journey. He is a splendid fine art critic like the Marquis de Rochefort, himself a journalist, and proprietor of *L'Intransigeant*. Among innumerable other works, he has written an excellent novel, and a remarkable good play. There is nothing in his brief visit to Berlin, about which so much fuss is being made just now.

THE PARI-MUTUEL.

According to a report of the returns of the Pari-mutuel on French race-courses just published for the years 1892-1903 (statistics for later years have not yet been made up) the total business done in that period amounts to 2,169,498,778 francs. The State took 65,100,437 francs 75 centimes of this, which might supply a preacher with an excellent text against the silliness of betting! These figures tell their own tale; but still more striking is the fact that if one compares, year by year, the sums spent by backers of horses, we find a steady progress which is shown by an increase in the decade dealt with of over 55 million francs. The greatest activity in betting in this period was shown in the year preceding the Exhibition. It appears that the major portion of the sum earned by the State from this source goes to hospitals, Mont-de-Piété (the Paris Municipal Pawn Shop) and other institutions for the poor.

LA GRANDE THÉRÈSE.

Prison-life agrees with some people. This is particularly the case with the hearse and head of the most remarkable woman of modern times, Thérèse Humbert (La Grande Thérèse) and her husband Frédéric who have just been released on ticket of leave—the former from the prison of Rennes and the latter from Thionville. It was in December 1892, that the noted couple were arrested at Madrid along with Romain and Emile Daurignac and Eve Humbert. On August 22, 1903, Thérèse and her husband were condemned to five years' imprisonment each, and on the following November 15, the husband and the "Queen of Swindlers" were conveyed to their respective prisons. By law the prisoners could have been liberated some months ago, but the Government did not see their way to accord the privilege. All the other accused were liberated some months ago. Emile Daurignac no longer arrived in America than he was turned back by the immigration officers at New York. Apart from an old-standing complaint which has grown worse since her detention, and for which Thérèse will now have to undergo a surgical operation, she does not look much the worse for her imprisonment. Her hair is as glossy and black as ever, and her eyes as bright, though she has grown a little thinner, especially in the face, and is more subdued than she used to be, she remains the same masterful woman as in the days of the mysterious mill-murder. Her husband—whom she was delighted to see once more and vice versa—on the contrary has grown very old, and his beard is quite grey. On leaving the prison the accountant handed Mme. Humbert 100 francs representing three years' savings. After carefully checking the sum and signing the receipt, she laughingly said: "I shall soon be earning more than this." Her husband, who was former deputy of Seine-et-Marne, was handed 350 francs—his three years' savings. The joint sum of 450 francs will enable "Madame" and "Monsieur" Humbert to start life. Though a large crowd had collected outside the prison gates, they were bitterly disappointed, as the ex-convicts were placed in a carriage and let out by a back gate, while an empty carriage with drawn blinds was purposely driven out at the front entrance, which was followed towards the station by the crowd. Mme. and M. Humbert are now once more in Paris, living in a little flat kept for them for the last three years by Frédéric's aged mother, the widow of a former French Minister of State, "La Grande Thérèse" has since her freedom talked about her case, declaring that her imprisonment was due to the machinations of powerful enemies, with whom she intends to "get even" some day.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

One side-effect of the separation of Church and State law has been the starting of a so-called new religious sect in France. The apostle of this new sect is Père Félix Meillon, formerly chaplain to a hospital at Marseilles, who seeded some time ago from the Roman Catholic Church. His programme has for its principal points complete parochial independence in all but matters of dogma. The priest is to be selected by the parishioners, and the bishop of each diocese is to be elected by the parish priests and churchwardens for a term of ten years. The priests are to be allowed to marry and to carry on any honourable calling, so as to enable them to earn their own living. All Church ceremonies, such as baptisms, marriages, and funerals, are to be gratuitous. The new "Pope" has, it is stated, close upon 300 priests on his side. Ministers decided unanimously at last Wednesday's Cabinet Council at Rambouillet that the new Church and state law of September 1905 must take its course, so events will now quickly develop themselves. M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction and of Religion (or Culture), maintains that faced by the alternative of life or death, the Church will choose life, and that in future she can only do so by submitting to the law. It is only with the application of the law that the present conflict will end. Much may happen between now and December 11, next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held on Thursday. The business includes Additional By-law under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the following Resolution:—"Resolved that the Resolutions regarding the running of Workmen's Cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st day of June, 1906, be rescinded as from to-day." The orders of the day are:—First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Trade Marks. Committee to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes.

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

Mr. H. Hunter, the Hon. Treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions.

Already acknowledged	\$191,850.70
China Fire Insurance Co.	500
Balance of Contribution, European Community Canton	353.52
P. B. Petit & Co.	250
Sir Henry and Lady Blake	200
A. M. Eschley - 2nd subscription	200
Soc. Et des Charbonnages du Tonkin	200
Collection at Christian Science Service	104
Proceeds of Concert at Wesleyan Church, Wanchai	96.45
Chief Constructor Department, Naval Yard	93.80
Proceeds of Organ Recital St. John's Cathedral	62.07
Men of 12th Battalion	60.40
Collected at Memorial Service for the late Bishop of Victoria at Kiukiang	42.40
Collected by "China Mail" Ltd.	37.60
A. Tillett	25
Officers and Men, H.M.S. "Fame"	18
Collected by "China Mail" Ltd.	10
C. H. Gross	10
E. H.	10
R. Hemmings	10
S. D. Seton	10
D. T.	6
Collected by "China Mail" Ltd.	6
Capt. R. M. Rankin	5
Hongkong College, Ellis Kadoorie Chinese School Society (2nd subscription)	2.70
Miss N. Stowell	2
Received from Medical and Sanitary Departments	
Dr. Atkinson	50
Dr. W. V. Koch	5
W. H. N. Moore	5
Frank Brown	5
R. Chapman	10
Sung Teng Kan	5
Yeung Man Yuh	1
Wong King Chi	1
Tung Yan Wing	1
Cheng Kam Ming	2
Li Ming	1
Wong Hok Li	1
Matron, Sisters and 3 Brothers, Maternity Civil Hospital	54
R. M. Watling	2
M. Whyte	3
A. J. Pools	3
M. Lee	3
J. Hogan	2
T. S. Egerton	2
Tung Y. C.	50
W. E. Cooke	5
Wong Tai	1
William Hunter	20
C. M. Stanley	5
Lau Lai	5
G. A. Woodcock	10
J. J. Bryan	10
Alfred Carter	10
P. G. Lambie	5
Collected by Capt. Daniel on board P. & O. s.s. Delta	227.50
C. L. Daniel	1 0 0
P. Barker	1 0 0
Chas. G. King	1 0 0
Arthur J. Hughes	1 0 0
W. C. Chong	1 0 0
Shun Hin Chun	1 0 0
Gerald Samman	1 0 0
Officers	2 0 0
Officer Engineers	2 10 0
Purveyor's Department	1 7 0
P. Negro	1 0 0
Miss Conkey	1 0 0
C. T. Fong	10 0
J. H. Fowler	8 0
D. Wells	1 0 0
G. Metcalf	1 0 0
T. Hamilton	1 0 0
B. F. West	10 0
Mrs. Kuy	5 0
Rest of Company	17 6
W. C. Anderson	1 0 0
Chavla (Kala)	1 0 0
Ship's Charity Fund	1 9 6
	420 0 0
Collected by Malay Mail "Kuala Lumpur"	
Thyphoon	25
H. N. Forster	25
J. H. M. Roberts	25
"Malay Mail" Press Co. Ltd.	25
Dr. G. F. Leister	20
O. K. M. S. S. Somasundaram	20
Chetty	20
Singapore	150
The following amounts received from the Tung Wah Hospital:	
H. E. Viozroy Chau Fu	6,802.72
Chinese Merchants in Hong Kong	1,504.40
Chinese Merchants in Port Darwin	1,304.20
Chinese Merchants in Sydney	1,304.20
Chinese Merchants in Manila	1,141.03
"Shueyong" News-Paper Office's subscription lists, 2 collections	1,039.18
Chinese Merchants in Taichang	1,099
"Kwakaipo" News-Paper Office's subscription lists, 2 collections	714.50
Yu Hing Oilman Farm's staff	465
Chinese Merchants in Brisbane	448.60
Chinese Restaurants	385.75
Shen Shiu Tong Charity Institution, Canton, 3rd subscription	335
Fung Tsaukwa's subscription list	275.60
Chinese Merchants in Hong Kong	113.50
Ho Fook	300
Loen Fat, Shanghai	150
Pu Hing, Shanghai	150
Pig Guild	150
Tung Lap Ting	150
Lam Heng Lan	150
Yow Cheung	150
Cheung Hop	150
Yeungshing Hospital, Canton, additional subscription	100
Shin Cheong Hong	80
Yu Kee Hong	80
On Wo Tai	80
Cheung Wing	80
On Loong	80
Yee On Cheung	60
Tung Pook Tai	60
Chan Shun Yee	60
Tung Shing Tong Charity Institution, Singapore	5,400
Canton Merchants at Kobe	2,000
Chinese Merchants at Wenhwa, additional	500
Lee Cheong	60
Yee Woo	60
Comptroller of Deutsch Asiatic Bank	60
Comptroller of Wm. Meyerink & Co.	60
Cheong Hing	60
Yee Tai	60
Kwong Hip Loong	60
Yu Sang Yuen	60
Hung Yick	60
Kwong Yick Loong	60

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FOR AMATEURS UNDERTAKEN.

ENLARGEMENT A SPECIALITY.

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE TOAST OF THE EVENING OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SHOULD

BE DRUNK ONLY IN

MOET & CHANDON'S
"DRY IMPERIAL"

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES

\$55.00

PER CASE 24

\$57.00

As Supplied to Royal Households, Embassies, Leading Clubs, and Hotels throughout the World.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FACE COVERED
WITH SCURVYLittle Boy so Terrified By It that He
Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to
Watch Him—Suffered Nine
Months—Now Rid of Disease.WHOLE FAMILY
PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on the face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by it that he could not sit still, and it was miserable to watch him. He had nine months and now is quite rid of it, by taking several doses of Cuticura Pills, constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, using about one half box Cuticura Ointment and one half box Cuticura Pills for his cure. We had tried several other remedies before, without much effect. You are quite at liberty to use this if it may benefit any sufferer. Any sufferer wishing to write us personally, we shall be pleased to testify to the quality of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. A. Jones, 8 Avenue Road, Dover, Eng., Feb. 12, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT
For Torturing and Disturbing
Humours of the Skin,
Scalp and Blood

Consists of warm-baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when the usual remedies, and even physicians' pills, fail. Sold throughout the world. Agents: E. T. Stone & Co., Sydney, London, New York, 27, Manchester St., Paris, 10, Boulevard de la Paix. Write for free book, "All About the Skin and Blood."

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

WHY TRADE IS UNSATISFACTORY.

Referring to the trade of British North Borneo in 1905, Mr. Consul Agent Darby states that the planting industries consist almost exclusively of tobacco plantations and rubber estates. The former consist of estates (owned by some three companies) which have been under cultivation for several years, and are the survivors of some twenty concerns that have started here from time to time to cultivate wrapper tobacco. The industry shows no sign of expansion; on the contrary, two estates were closed during 1905. With one exception the rubber estates have all been recently opened, and are still under development.

In order to stimulate public interest in these ventures, the Chartered Company has devised an ingenious scheme by which the proprietors are paid an annual dividend of 4 per cent while the estates are in course of development. In addition to the above, eczemas are being more freely planted than formerly, and in a few years' time the output of nuts should be considerable. The Chartered Company has adopted the present currency arrangements of the Straits Settlements. The change was effected without due consideration, with the result that trade was unnecessarily disturbed and in some parts of the territory was brought almost to a standstill. The manganese deposits in Murudh Bay are now being worked, and arrangements are being perfected for shipments on a large scale. The coal measures near Tawau are being opened up, and shipments on a small scale are now being made. It is intended to store coal in bulk at Sandakan, and it is expected that this will prove an attraction and convenience to shipping.

The present condition of trade and commerce is the reverse of satisfactory. There are some who attribute it to over-taxation, but this is hardly fair. The various taxes and other methods of raising revenue adopted by the Chartered Company cannot be called onerous, and rice, one of the principal articles imported, is free of duty. The real cause of the present stagnation can probably be traced to the inevitable difficulties caused by change of currency, the lack of local capital, and to the condition of trade in South China, and until these causes are removed, it is not likely that there will be any material improvement.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. Tonkin, with the next French mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m., for this port via Saigon.
The Indo-China str. Kameang, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst. at 6 a.m.
The Norwegian str. Prosper left Moji for Canton, and is due to arrive on or about the 27th inst.
The N.Y.K. str. Awa Maru (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 20th inst. and is expected here on the 29th inst.

12th THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADING REPORT
e.— Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum
Postage \$2 to any part of the World

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Essex*, with the German mail of the 25th September, left Singapore on Friday, the 19th instant at 9 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 3 p.m.

The *Tonkin*, with the French mail of the 25th Sept., left Singapore on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 29th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 25th August.

Mail for "CANTON," "WUHOW" and "SAMSUI" will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

PORT	PER	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Bangkok	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 A.M.
Singapore and Bangkok	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Fuzhou	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.

AMOI, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Malacca	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Malacca	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Malacca	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Malacca	Malacca	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.

EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TATTOON.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Kobe and Yokohama	Malacca	Wednesday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Malacca	Wednesday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Malacca	Wednesday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Malacca	Wednesday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Malacca	Wednesday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.).
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Friday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Friday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Friday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Friday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Malacca	Friday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.

TO-DAY.
Sole, Sunday Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.
Public Inspection, s.s. Prinz Ludwig, Kowloon Wharf, from 4 to 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	ON PARIS	ON NEW YORK	ON HAMBURG	ON BRUSSELS	ON ANTWERP	ON ROTTERDAM	ON AMSTERDAM	ON LONDON	ON PARIS	ON NEW YORK	ON HAMBURG	ON BRUSSELS	ON ANTWERP	ON ROTTERDAM	ON AMSTERDAM
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ARRIVALS AT HOME.

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PASSENGERS.

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MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER.

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NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEETS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS NOR THE OWNERS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour—
S. P. HITCHCOCK, American Ship, E. L. Zerk—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
I. F. CHAPMAN, American Ship, R. Banfield—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
E. KASANI, British Ship, McBurnie—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *China* sailed from Yokohama on the 17th for Hongkong, via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive here on the 23rd inst.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Tonkin* left Singapore on the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, October 21st.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra Bank.

Hongkong & Shanghai.

National B. of China.

Hill's Asbestos E. A.

China Light & F. Co.

China Provision.

Cotton Mills.

International.

Laos Kang Mow.

Soyabean.

Dairy Farm.

Docks and Wharves.

H. & K. Wharf & G.

New Anny Dock.

Shanghai Dock and.

S'wai & H. Wharf.

Fenwick & Co. Geo.

Green Island Cement.

Hongkong & C. Gas.

Hongkong Electric.

H. H. L. Transport.

Hongkong Ice Co.

Hongkong Rope Co.

H'kong S. Waterboat.

Insurance.

Canton.

China Fire.

China Traders.

North China.

Union.

Yangtze.

Land and Building.

Hongkong Land.

Kowloon Land & B.

Shanghai Land.

West Point Building.

Mining.

Charbonnages.

Kaibo.

Philippine Co.

Refineries.

China Sugar.

Lauzon Sugar.

Steamship companies.

Douglas Steamship.

H. Canton & M.

Indo-China S.N. Co.

Shell Transport Co.

Star Ferry.

Do. New.

Shanghai & H. Dyeing.

South China M. Post.

Steam Landry Co.

Storax & Dispensaries.

Campbell, M. & Co.

Powell & Co., Wm.

Watson & Co., A.S.

United Asbestos.

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